

NEW NORTH.

Minneapolis Mining Co.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

IN EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Meets to Consider Cuban Reciprocity and Other Matters.

Question of the eligibility of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to a seat was discussed in the United States senate on the 13th and numerous bills were introduced among them being one to create a bureau of national forests for worthy unfortunate to be placed under the direction of the secretary of agriculture. In the house the Cuban reciprocity bill was introduced and referred to the ways and means committee.

In the senate a bill was introduced on the 13th providing for the removal of all duties from all articles imported from the Philippines into the United States, except sugar and tobacco. In the house the committee on ways and means authorized a favorable report on the bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Bills were introduced reducing letter postage to one cent; providing a penalty of ten years' imprisonment for the crime of train robbery, and imprisonment for life for the crime of obstructing a passenger train.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The first expedition of Colombia against the Republic of Panama was abandoned.

For the past ten months exports of domestic products, amounted to \$615,517, an increase of \$19,260,529 over the preceding ten months.

Statistics compiled by the national bureau of labor show that the cost of living has increased 15 per cent in the United States since 1886.

In Washington Charles Smith, a negro who attempted to rob a man and shot two policemen, narrowly escaped being lynched opposite the residence of President Roosevelt.

The trade reviews say that business is good throughout the country.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, there were 3,233 persons killed and 45,597 injured in railway accidents, as against 2,519 killed and 29,590 injured the year before.

It is said that the Rockefeller-Gould-Hill combine has practically secured control of the steel trust.

There is a movement on foot to revise the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 so as to permit warships to cruise the great lakes.

Crop-moving period has passed without the predicted money market stringency, and treasury reports show that prosperity is likely to continue.

Gross earnings on 197,557.56 miles of railways for 1902 was \$1,750,514,500, as against \$1,612,413,825 in 1901.

The government records in the postal fraud cases have been thrown open to the defendants, who desire to secure data.

The democrats of the house of representatives, in caucus, decided to vote in favor of the Cuban reciprocity bill.

THIS EAST.

F. J. Haas, who claimed to be the first brewer of beer in America, died at his home in Trenton, N. J.

In New York five men offered to sell one of their ears to Dr. A. L. Niden for grafting on a rich western man.

The death of James Langdon Curtis, who in 1882 was the people's party candidate for president of the United States, occurred at his home in Stratford, Conn., aged 96 years.

Andrew G. Green, aged 63, the "father of Greater New York," was shot and killed at his home in New York by Cornelius M. Williams, an insane negro.

In Boston the socialists were outvoted by the trade union section in the first test vote by the American Federation of Labor.

William Ziegler, of New York, head of the alleged baking powder trust, was indicted by the grand jury at Jefferson City, Mo., on the charge of bribery.

Between London and New York direct telegraph without repeating stations is predicted by January 1.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In Newport, Ark., Lee Trickey, better known under his show name of "Jolly Lee," died at the age of 32. He weighed 119 pounds.

Valentine Pfeifer, one of the oldest residents at La Crosse, Wis., and the best known pork packer in the northwest, dropped dead.

Burglars blew open the post office safe in Lafayette, O., and secured \$200 in stamps and \$200 in money.

H. L. Scott and H. L. Kaines, alleged expert railroad ticket forgers, were arrested in Chicago.

Striking coal miners in Colorado have secured an eight-hour day and will return to work.

Flame nearly wiped out the village of New Richmond, Mich.

Celebration of the opening of the \$1,000,000 army post in Des Moines, Ia., took place.

In Cleveland the thirtieth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union began a session of six days.

On the Chicago City railway lines a few street cars were running under heavy police guard.

Emma Devoe celebrated her one hundredth birthday at her home in Irving Park, a Chicago suburb.

At a suit in Salt Lake City a woman was made that polygamy is freely practiced by the Mormons.

Almost the entire business portion of Cimarron, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

Orion Hickok, formerly one of the best known drivers and trainers of fast horses in the country, died at the state hospital in Cleveland, O., of softening of the brain. Hickok was about 60 years of age.

Reports made at the annual convention in Cincinnati of the Woman's Christian Temperance union showed a gain of 6,954 in membership the past year.

From Manila the transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco with 20 officers and 225 enlisted men of the Fifteenth cavalry.

In Chicago the fourth day of the strike on the City railway ended with riots, in which several persons were badly injured.

The oldest paper in St. Joseph, Mo., the *Gazette*, has changed hands and will become republican in politics.

In a railway collision on the Illinois Central near Kentwood, Ia., a white woman and child and 22 negroes were killed.

B. Crawford & Co., one of the largest mercantile houses in St. Louis, failed for \$200,000; assets, \$50,000.

His wife refusing to live with him, James Dunn, a saloon keeper in Sioux City, Ia., shot her and killed himself.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In an attack near Lake Lano in the Philippines three American soldiers were killed by Moros.

At Panama Germany's consular representatives have opened business relations with the new government.

Turkey's sultan is in great dread of assassination at night, and the palace, gardens and Bosphorus are brilliantly lighted at all hours.

A dispatch says that San Domingo has granted the American demands on behalf of the San Domingo Improvement company.

During the last year American immigration to Canada, which it was estimated would reach 100,000 persons, fell to 23,016.

A strong appeal has been made by President Marroquin to the Latin-American presidents for support in a war to retake Panama.

Great uneasiness is felt in Germany because of the condition of the emperor's health.

LATER NEWS.

Robert Duffy, James Schweda and Robert Reed, of the Cleveland fire department, were killed during a fire in that city.

Henry and Bowman Fleming, stockmen at Sixteen-Mile creek, 65 miles from Bremerton, Mont., quarreled over the shipment of some cattle. Henry shot his brother through the chest, killing him, after which he turned the weapon upon himself, blowing off the top of his head.

Trouble over treaty is expected between Tibet and British forces sent from India.

Diplomats at Pekin are inclined to look for war between Russia and Japan.

A dynamite explosion near Coloma, Ia., caused the death of four men.

The Colombian authorities have called to London a lengthy protest against the United States' action towards Panama, in which they claim that the "main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies with the United States government, firstly by fermenting the separatist spirit, of which there seems to be clear evidence; secondly, by hastily acknowledging the independence of the isthmus and will exhaust the last drop of blood and the last cent in order to pacify rebellious Panama." Gen. Rafael Reyes has been appointed commander in chief, and all here are confident that he will make the United States comply with the obligation of the treaty of 1846 to maintain the sovereignty of Colombia on the isthmian soil. The whole nation surrounds the government without party distinction.

Gen. Reyes left to-day for the coast with a splendid and numerous army, leaving behind him an army of 100,000 men."

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt Friday formally received M. Philippe Boisot-Variola, the duly accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Panama to the United States.

There is a movement on foot to revise the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817 so as to permit warships to cruise the great lakes.

Correspondence averted the Panama revolution shows that the Washington government had no hand in the affair previous to the proclamation of independence.

The nomination of Stanford Newell as minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands and Luxembourg is confirmed by the senate.

Threats are made to blow up the Plaza hotel at Chicago.

Proposition to admit the insurance agents to the Federation of Labor is opposed.

IN THE EAST.

F. J. Haas, who claimed to be the first brewer of beer in America, died at his home in Trenton, N. J.

In New York five men offered to sell one of their ears to Dr. A. L. Niden for grafting on a rich western man.

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MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Ninety per cent of the men in the United States navy are native born, according to the figures of Secretary Moody."

President Koch, of the German Reichstag, Berlin, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his official career.

Missouri has filed a claim in Washington to be reimbursed in \$75,152.12 for expenditures made on account of the civil war.

The report of the mine inspector of Arkansas shows a decrease in the output of coal in the state during the past year.

Chipping of the National railroad of Mexico lines from narrow to standard gauge will save 500 miles between Chicago and Mexico City.

An automobile driven by Dr. Saxon, near Mande, France, ran off a precipice 30 feet high and landed in a treepot without injuring itself or the occupants.

State Librarian Henry, of Indiana, has bought a valuable set of autograph letters, intended to be the nucleus of a great historical collection.

It will cost \$15,000 to maintain

rural free delivery routes that will be in operation on July 1, 1904. This is an official estimate made by Postmaster General Payne.

Statistics prepared by the geological survey show that the production of precious jewels in the United States in 1902 amounted to \$115,700.

A plan to protect Denver (Colo.) girls from maters has been launched by Miss Louise L. Hardin, of the Business Woman's club. A street patrol of girls is planned.

Three first class midshipmen have been expelled from Annapolis for hazing. This action will probably stop hazing at the institution for some years.

Orrison Hickok, formerly one of the best known drivers and trainers of fast horses in the country, died at the state hospital in Cleveland, O., of softening of the brain. Hickok was about 60 years of age.

The German museum at Harvard University, founded by Emperor William and Prince Henry, was dedicated on November 16, wages of pockmarked workers were reduced from \$150 to \$140 a ton, and those of other workmen proportionately.

To Reduce Wars.

At a suit in Salt Lake City a woman

was made that polygamy is freely practiced by the Mormons.

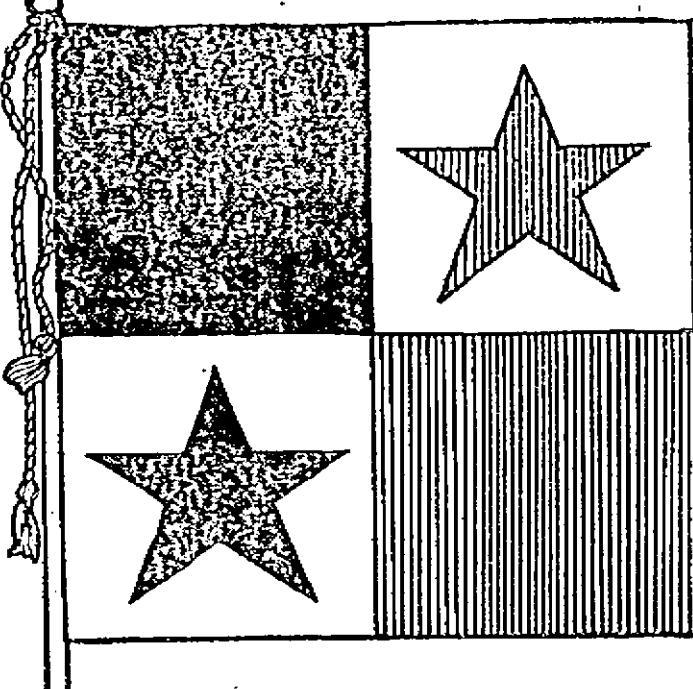
Almost the entire business portion of Cimarron, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

At Union, S. C., Brown Rodger (colored) was charged for the murder of Rodger Faint.

Reports made at the annual convention in Cincinnati of the Woman's Christian Temperance union showed a gain of 6,954 in membership the past year.

From Manila the transport *Logan* arrived at San Francisco with 20 officers and 225 enlisted men of the Fifteenth cavalry.

FLAG OF NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.



IS INDICTED.

William Ziegler, New York Millionaire, Charged with Bribery in Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 16.—William Ziegler, the New York millionaire, who is head of the baking powder combine, and who is more widely known as the backer of the Baldwin polar expedition, has been indicted by the Cole county grand jury on a charge of complicity in the bribery of Missouri legislators. His asserted that Erie Baldwin, the explorer, is in a measure responsible for the indictment of his backer, as he testified before the grand jury which returned the bill. Baldwin, it is known, has stated he was familiar with the details of Ziegler's "Missouri deal," and it was because of his having so stated that he was summoned as a witness. Mr. Ziegler is charged with having through his agent, H. J. Kelley, used various sums of money to influence legislation in Missouri.

It is alleged that Kelley, now a fugitive in Canada, came to Missouri for Ziegler, and bribed the legislators to prevent the sale of alum baking powder in the state. For this ex-Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee, says Kelley, representing the baking powder trust, paid \$5,000, of which seven senators on the committee that considered the bill got \$1,000 each.

It is charged that Ziegler was in St. Louis during the negotiations. A sheriff brought W. A. Cochran, bookkeeper of the *Planters*' hotel, before the grand jury, and it is supposed the hotel register proved the presence of Ziegler in St. Louis at the time the bill was acted upon.

The exposure of Lieut. Gov. Lee's participation in legislative bribery was brought about through this same bill, and he was compelled to resign in consequence.

The name of Senator Stone was brought into the case through his connection with a "pure food" movement, which had for its object "pure food" legislation, including a warfare on alum baking powders. State Senator Farris had just been tried on the charge of having distributed the \$8,500 bribe money, and the jury failed to come to an agreement.

This has given rise to still another scandal and additional indictments on the charge of jury fixing. One of the indictments is against F. H. Luckett, attorney for Senator Farris.

In all the grand jury returned 106 indictments, the exact number for localities not now being known. It is stated, however, that four indictments are returned against Prosecuting Attorney D. Driscoll, president of the Central labor union of this city. When Mr. Gompers was presented with a garnet, he took occasion to refer to the honor accorded the convention in having its session in Faneuil Hall.

President Gompers' address took up most of the afternoon. It showed that the gain in membership of the affiliated international unions and of the American Federation of Labor during the last year had been 412,100. Mr. Gompers reviewed at length what the federation had accomplished during the year, and he made numerous recommendations. He pointed out that the grave danger which confronted their movement was the internecine strike, due to the conflicting claims of trade jurisdictions.

Mr. Gompers condemned such anti-trust legislation as was secretly against labor and urged eternal vigilance with respect to legislation.

The treasurer's report showed the income of the year was \$247,600, the expenditure \$196,015, and the balance on hand \$51,000.

THE ARMY.

Gen. Hall's Report Deals with Every Phase of Our Military Establishment.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The annual report of Acting Adj't Gen. Hall of the army, was made public Wednesday. It deals with every phase of the military establishment. The actual strength of the army on October 15, 1902, was 2,631 officers and 55,200 enlisted men. There were lost to the army during the year ended June 30, 1903, 29,279 men, as follows: One hundred and thirty-eight officers, of whom 25 were killed in action or died of wounds or

FORESTS OF CANADA

They Represent the Great Timber Supply of the Future.

THE OPINIONS OF AN EXPERT

Canadian Superintendent of Forestry Believes His Country Will Have Virtually a Corner on Wood—The Present Resources.

THE question of the world's future supply of timber is now attracting very wide attention, and the almost unanimous conclusion is that the comparative scarcity which now prevails must necessarily increase with even greater speed than it has in the past.

It was at one time thought that the great increase in the use of brick, stone, iron and cement in structural works, coupled with the more general use of coal for fuel, would decrease the use of wood, but this has not been the case. As for the displacement of wood by coal, German statistics show that from the beginning of the last century, when coal began to be generally used as fuel, the wood consumption has increased in the same proportional rate as that of coal. In Great Britain, according to the evidence recently given before the departmental committee appointed by the board of agriculture to enquire into and report upon British forestry, it is shown that while during the past 20 years the increase in population has been 23 per cent., the percentage of increase in the imports of timber for the same pe-

riod has been 43 per cent.; that is, that each inhabitant of these islands consumes more timber than was the case 20 years ago.

The manufacture of pulp and cellulose alone is now consuming immense quantities of our spruce and other woods. Taking the whole consumption of wood in the world over for the various uses to which it is applied, and then taking into account the visible means of supply, and the outlook is by no means reassuring. One thing is certain, and that is, that a timber famine is shortly to be felt if the timber producing countries do not at once commence to husband the forest wealth which they possess, and of which so many of them seem to be oblivious.

The history of the increase in the value of forest products in Europe within the past 100 years may be taken as indicating what the advances in price of these products will probably be in this country within the present century.

This question was very fully discussed at the last two meetings of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural society, and I will take the liberty of making a few quotations from recent reports of transactions at those meetings. In the report of 1890, Dr. John Nisbet, in his address makes the following quotation from an article which appeared in the London Times of March 17, 1890:

"Canada possesses in great quantity certain raw materials which are essential to the maintenance of some important American industries. Among these are more important than timber. It is a fact, that in the northern hemisphere, Canada is rapidly becoming the only country which can afford to export timber. The other countries which possess it in excess of their manufacturing requirements are Russia, Norway and Sweden. It is a topographical peculiarity of the Russian empire, that the rivers traversing the principal districts flow into the Arctic ocean. They are, therefore, useless for the purpose of floating out logs to the markets of the world; and, so far, no method of land transport has ever been devised which will carry timber for long distances cheaply enough to bring it into practical competition with water-carried logs. The forests of Russia may for the present be regarded as commercially inaccessible. Norway and Sweden, which do export timber, are hardly able to supply the deficiency of Germany. All other nations requiring timber of the sorts grown in the northern hemisphere must look to Canada for their supply."

"First among these nations will soon rank the United States. It is fully recognized that, owing to the depletion of the forests of the northern states, the timber supply of the United States for all ordinary purposes of building and manufacture will not last more than a very limited number of years. The American supply of spruce for pulp wood will fall far below present requirements in five or six years, and in ten years, assuming the present rate of manufacture to remain unchanged, will be entirely exhausted. This being the case, the United States must evidently, within a very short period, look to outside supplies for the raw material upon which many of her most important industries are based. When it is considered to how many of these a full supply of timber is an essential condition of existence, it will be seen that there is little exaggeration in the statements commonly made by the far-sighted Canadian lumbermen, that the position hitherto held by cotton in the markets of the world is nothing compared with that which timber is destined within a few years to occupy. The extraordinary development of the single manufacture of wood pulp, which only a few years ago was practically unknown, and is now used not only for making paper, but for clothing and an immense diversity of other articles is a sufficient indication

THE MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Roosevelt on the Need of Legislation for the Cuban Republic.

WE ARE IN HONOR BOUND TO GIVE THE ISLAND TRADE ADVANTAGES

Says Proposed Reciprocal Arrangements Will Be to Our Advantage Also—The Whole People of the United States Will Be Benefited—Sees Danger in Failure.

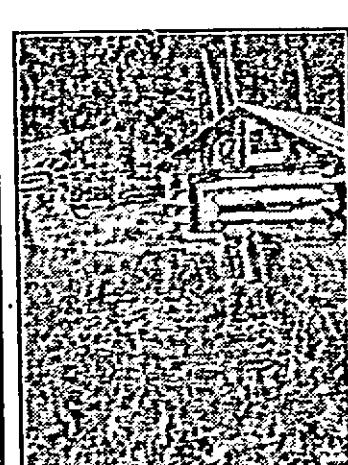
Washington, Nov. 10.—The following is President Roosevelt's message to the extraordinary session of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest, but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the line of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the plan by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

With regard to the second point, the day has now arrived in Canada when a broad, comprehensive forest policy is a necessity, and can only be ignored with great loss to the country. On account of so much of the timber being still in the possession of the crown, this country is in a position, by careful administration of its forests, not only to preserve favorable conditions in the matter of water supply, but at the same time to derive a perpetual revenue from this source in excess of what has ever yet been realized, and at the same time pro-



ABANDONED CANADIAN LUMBER CAMP.

vide employment for a large proportion of the population.

It is true that much of this timber is as yet inaccessible, but with the enormous demands for it which the future will bring, and with the increased facilities for its transport, which will be afforded by the rapid opening up of the country, there can be no question that the timber industry of Canada should not merely continue to maintain its present position among the other producing countries, but to take its place as the foremost of them all. The days of world-scarcity are not far distant and Canada will be wise to carefully conserve this her most valuable asset.

E. STEWART,

Canadian Superintendent of Forestry.

Please Cast a Vote.

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Please Cast a Vote.

STRIKE IS ON.

Chicago City Railway and Its Employees' Suit in State Terminus—Many Lines Tied Up.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Employees of the Chicago City Railway company, by vote taken at an enthusiastic meeting at Forty-third and State streets last night, decided to strike at four o'clock this morning. Three thousand men, including car service employees, power house and barn men, electricians, engineers and miscellaneous help, are out.

The employees' demands, which the company refused to grant, include increased wages, employment only of union men, and pay for medical attendance and time lost. Over 2,000 employees are involved, with a daily pay roll of \$1,150, a total of 229 miles of track, 1,574 cars, and 100,000 daily fares are affected.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Wild rioting marked the first day of the street car strike, cars being wrecked and a score or more of the nonunion men injured. Service on the City Railway company's entire system was abandoned at noon. Twelve men were more or less seriously hurt in riotous attacks on Cottage Grove and Wentworth avenues. Several cable cars wrecked and two electric cars on the Wentworth avenue line returned to the barns with windows and doors smashed. Mayor Harrison and Chief O'Neill have been called upon for better police protection.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Wentworth avenue line was the only one on which cars were run Friday. Twenty-two of the large trolleys were operated under heavy police guard. The same system will be followed to-day. There was some rioting along the line and 25 persons were arrested. Mail cars, manned by nonunion gripmen, were allowed to run.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—A crowd of rioters besieged the locked doors of C. W. Marshall's drug store, 1239 State street, yesterday, where passengers on Wentworth avenue street cars were seeking safety and medical aid inside after being chased and badly beaten. For an hour the siege continued, but was finally broken by three patrol wagons full of policemen, who responded to a riot call. The rioters lay in wait for the passengers on the cars, and when they alighted at Forty-third street set upon them. The seriously injured are Paul J. Stern, 21 years old, son of George M. Stern, member of the Board of Trade, knocked down three times, kicked and beaten; Kelly H. Elias, a tailor, waylaid under C. R. I. & P. railway's sidewalk, beaten into insensibility; unidentified man, beaten under C. R. I. & P. sidewalk; two women, names not learned, struck by stones, escaped after being chased from Wentworth avenue to State street. The police, after dispersing the rioters, took the two injured men to the Fifteenth street station to protect them from the crowd who followed them to the station door. The men remained at the station for an hour, when they were escorted to their homes.

SIEGE OF SAN DOMINGO.
Insurgents Attack the Outposts of the Capital City and Deliver a Heavy Shell Fire.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Tuesday, Nov. 10.—The city is closely besieged by the revolutionists and commerce is paralyzed. Firing around San Domingo continues. Many shells are falling into the city. The political situation is unchanged. The German warships Panther and Gazelle are here.

Previous to beginning the bombardment of San Domingo the revolutionists notified the diplomatic corps and the consular officers that they had previously served notice on the Dominican government that the forces of the revolution intended to adopt all means, including bombardment, in their efforts to capture the city. The representatives of the powers met to-day and concluded that they could only hold communication with the legally established government of the country.

New York, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Santo Domingo dated November 9 says the attack on the city by the revolutionists, which began last Friday, was still in force Monday.

During all Saturday night the dispatch continues, the insurgents attacked the outposts with small arms and also delivered a rather heavy shell fire. The government, however, succeeded in repelling the attack, although with considerable loss. The losses of the revolutionists were slight. Some foreign non-combatants were killed.

During the attack on Sunday afternoon an insurgent shell passed within a few feet of Mr. Powell, the American minister at the legation. A sortie was made by 140 government troops, but they were ambushed and compelled to retire within the walls, and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

Mr. Tramman Killed.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 12.—Two heavy freight trains, one of them a double header, collided in a dense fog near New Hope, Ky., on the Louisville division of the Louisville & Nashville, early Thursday, killing six trainmen and injuring two.

Marroquin Flees to File.
New York, Nov. 14.—It is reported here, says a dispatch from Panama, that President Marroquin is trying to leave Bogota, Colombia. There is great excitement, and the American legation, which is surrounded, is protected by Colombian troops.

Father of Greater New York Killed.
New York, Nov. 15.—Andrew H. Green, the "Father of Greater New York," was shot several times Friday afternoon at Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue by Cornelius M. Williams (colored), who has been arrested. Mr. Green died almost instantly.

Death of James Heavyweight.
Newport, Ark., Nov. 12.—Lee Trickey, aged 22, better known under his show name of "Jolly Lee," died Thursday morning from inflammatory rheumatism. Trickey was advertised as weighing 169 pounds and was not over five feet six inches in height. The remains will be sent to his home at Hammond, Ind.

Death of Town Bomber.
Aurora, Mo., Nov. 12.—A fire broke out at Jenkins City Thursday morning at one o'clock, totally destroying the business and part of the residence section. Estimated loss, \$50,000.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Cost of Institutions.

The current expenses of the state charitable and penal institutions during October were \$42,825.28. The amounts expended at the different institutions were as follows: Northern hospital for the insane, Oshkosh, \$14,563.82; state prison, \$11,492.94; state hospital for the insane, Menasha, \$7,887.22; home for feeble-minded, Chippewa Falls, \$3,821.66; reformatory, Green Bay, \$3,712.25; industrial school for boys, Waukesha, \$3,973.39; school for deaf, Delavan, \$1,516.56; state public school, Sparta, \$2,564.14; school for blind, Janesville, \$3,071.50.

In Dread of Threats.

The search for Henry Hartman, the farmer of the town of Osborn who disappeared from his home eight weeks ago, has been definitely abandoned. For several days A. E. Halliclyne, a Pinkerton detective, has been looking up the case in behalf of the family, and he is convinced that Hartman was the victim of foul play, but the fears of the man's relatives that threats of their buildings will be burned if the investigation is pursued further has caused the detective's discharge.

Claims a Park.

Mrs. Charles C. Brady, of Chicago, is making an effort to secure possession of Eichelmann park in Kenosha. She has employed a lawyer, and will bring suit to force the city to vacate the property. Years ago her father became dependent on the city, and in order to pay for his care he gave the property to the city. The daughter asserts that no deeds were ever passed, and will demand the restitution of the property.

Instability Killed.

White duck hunting on Lake Monona Harry D. Clarke, a prominent young man of Madison, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his shotgun. Clarke was 20 years old, and was married June 17 last to Miss Clara S. Swanson, of Waseca, Minn. His father is B. B. Clarke, publisher of the American Tresherman.

Follow Parents' Example.

Roy Short, son of M. C. Short, former editor of the Brandon Times, and Miss Edith Halsey, daughter of S. B. Halsey, wealthy cattle dealer, were married in Menominee, Mich., without the knowledge of their families or friends. As Miss Halsey's parents were clergymen, the young people were readily forgiven.

Value of Property.

Figures compiled on the basis of the property valuations of the state board of assessment show that the average amount of property owned by each person in Wisconsin is \$733.08. The total valuation of property in the state is \$1,752,170,000, of which \$1,500,000,164 is real estate and \$132,667,536 personal property.

Village Not Burned.

A fire in the village of Hibon was confined to the yard of the Chicago Coal & Lumber company. Four million feet of lumber was burned. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, which practically with no insurance. The shifting of the wind saved the entire village, which at first was reported to have been destroyed.

Another Chance.

The case of George Bowers, convicted in Waukesha of the murder of his aged father last December and sentenced to life imprisonment at Waupun, will be reviewed by the supreme court, a writ of error having been secured by his attorney. It is said the hitch occurred in the court's instructions to the jury.

Ex-Consul Dead.

Word has been received in Madison of the death of Charles Seymour at Burlington, Vt., at the age of 82 years. Mr. Seymour was for many years United States consul at Canton, China. At one time he was prominent in Wisconsin politics and proprietor and editor of the *La Crosse Republican*.

The News Condensed.

Baron H. Holmes, formerly a prominent lumber operator in northern Wisconsin, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Milwaukee. The liabilities are placed at \$22,612 and assets \$100. Mr. Holmes operated mainly in the village of Omega, and his debts are principally for labor.

Grace Shell Coffie, the frequently married daughter of the murdered Chicago millionaire, Amos J. Shell, has lost her fight to retain possession of her summer villa at Cross lake, near Menasha.

Capt. S. W. Ostorn, aged 52, for more than 50 years a resident of Burlington, is dead.

Bartholomew Wolski, better known throughout the South side of Milwaukee as "Granda" Wolski, died at the age of 19 years two months and 12 days.

Worry over the responsibility as a juror in an important insurance suit drove John A. Bergquist insane and caused him to drown himself in the Yahara river at Madison.

A windstorm which swept through Racine county was the most severe known in 20 years. Hundreds of trees were blown down, fences were leveled, haystacks scattered and some outbuildings wrecked.

Rev. L. M. Fenwick, white pastor of St. Mark's Colored Methodist church at Milwaukee, has been appointed by a church committee of a dozen to sign a petition for a sanc-

tuary.

At Savannah, Ga., Fred Irle pleaded guilty to the murder of Guy Spillman and Henry Speck of Platteville, on the night of July 22, 1900, and was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Jay Jason Thompson of Chicago, has purchased the Roberts resort at the mouth of Fox river in Neenah for \$35,000. Dr. Thompson intends to expend \$5,000 in improving the property.

Dr. C. H. Beale, of Boston, is to be the successor of the late Dr. George H. Ide, as pastor of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian church in Milwaukee.

August Eisselman, aged 26, was instantly killed while blasting stumps on the farm of M. Haussmann, four miles east of West Bend.

Fire at La Crosse destroyed the sawmill of the M. L. Holway estate, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Football at Gates college in Gatesville will probably be banned in the future.

In a game a student named Gimmetta had his collarbone broken and another student was severely hurt.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents for column inch for each insertion. For a TRAVEL CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion. In addition to the above all composition in display ads in excess of three columns per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

Reading Notices will be charged fifteen cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All Notices will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded with the Register of Deeds for week ending Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida County for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 12, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

P. S. Robbins to John Sheller, lands in Sec. 8, T. 27 N., R. 9 \$1
Jno. Barnes and Mable Becker trustees to Donnelly Land & Lumber Co., lands in Secs. 26, 27, Tp. 37 N., R. 11, Sec. 11 Tp. 37 N., R. 10, Sec. 26, Tp. 35 N., R. 10, Secs. 2, 5, 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, all in Tp. 37 N., R. 11 \$1

Donnelly Land & Lumber Co., to Bird's Eye Lumber Company, lands in Sec. 13, Tp. 37 N., R. 11 \$1

Sarah A. Prentiss to J. Moen, lands in Sec. 21, Tp. 37 N., R. 9 \$1

H. C. Rode to J. Moen, lands in Sec. 24, Tp. 37 N., R. 9 \$1

C. F. Pierry to A. F. Easton, Lot II, block of J. M. Keenan's addition to Rhinelander \$25

O. Holway to H. Pier, lands in Sec. 2, T. 27, R. 4, Lot 3, Sec. 7, T. 30, R. 10 \$1

Emil Gelino to Ernest Henning, lands in Sec. 21, Tp. 37 N., R. 9 \$25

Wisconsin Realty Co. to Emil Kloss, Government Lots 7 and 8, Sec. 15, Tp. 35 N., R. 11 \$1

Brown Bros. Lbr. Co. to Jessie Prudeaux, Lot 5 of Block 16, original plat of Rhinelander \$45

J. O. Moen to Wisconsin Blue Grass Land Co., lands in Sec. 21 of Tp. 37 N., R. 9 \$40

Jno. W. Gahan to North Gaham, lands in Sec. 16, Tp. 36 N., R. 6 \$200

The Wabash Screen Door Co. to Henry Wilhelm and William H. Dick, part of Lot 1 of South Park addition to Rhinelander \$1,000

A Timely Suggestion.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by Anderle & Hinman. \$1.00

Blacksmiths Organize.

The undersigned blacksmiths of the city of Rhinelander, do mutually agree from this date forward to carry no accounts longer than 60 days. A scale of prices uniform with those now charged will be posted in each shop and these prices and terms rigidly adhered to.

MAGNUM & KEENE,

A. L. ASHWELL,

JOHN ROSS.

Dated, Nov. 12, 1886. n122

To the Public.

A story is about to the effect that I have offered to settle with Ben Spangler. I am only complaining witness against him and as I understand have nothing to do with the case further than as a witness and as such I shall appear against him whenever the case is called for trial. Frank McBurney.

Notice.

The union Thanksgiving service will be observed in the Free Methodist church Thursday, Nov. 26, at 10:30 a. m. Rev. C. W. Palmer will preach the annual sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Let us exalt His name together.

By order of Committee.

Notice.

One bay team, horse and mare, weight about 2,000 pounds, with neck. Last spring's mare colt same will be sold cheap, together with double harness if taken at once.

Woodruff & Martin Lbr. Co., 40-200 lbs. Three Lakes, Wis.

Notice.

One pair of linemans' climbers Friday or Saturday. Finder will please leave same at Central office and receive reasonable reward. Climbers were strapped and padded with sheepskin. A. F. EASTON.

Wanted.

White and Norway pine, basswood, birch, beech, tamarack and elm logs, delivered at Brazil & Son's on 37th road.

Notice.

Livington, a 90 ft. by 30 ft. 1000 ft. long, for your lumber and furniture... eight.

At the auction and sale given by the Swedish Lut. era church last Saturday evening at Sullivans' hotel over \$5,000 was netted. The attendance was good and the sale of fancy articles brought in the greater share of the amount realized. One feature of the occasion was the raffle and it rendered by the male choir.

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Oysters!

What is a table richly spread
Without Oysters at the head?



We have succeeded in placing before you this winter and especially for your Thanksgiving dinner the finest Oysters in size, quality and flavor, ever shown in the city.

OTHER ACCESSORIES:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Celery | Crabberries | Mincemeat |
| Canned Fruits and Vegetables | | |
| Oyster Cocktail | Salad Dressing | |
| Cluster Raisins | Figs and Dates | |
| English Walnuts | New York Apples | |
| Etc. too numerous to mention. | | |

HORR, The Grocer.

Bits of Local Gossip

H. Lewis, the one-price clothier, leads them all.

Wm. Jamison returned to St. Paul Sunday morning.

Jas. Harley of Colby was a Rhinelander Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vessey Sunday morning a boy.

Mrs. James Keder of Marshfield is visiting on the north side.

Be sure you see "Arizona" at the opera house next Tuesday evening.

Elbert Stats and Elmer Schellenger go to Antigo today on a short visit.

For Sale.—Three heavy horses. Enquire at office of J. H. Queal & Co.

Miss Bessie LaPrest is convalescent after a two weeks' illness with throat trouble.

Henry Stiles and John Bogie of Woodboro were here the latter part of last week.

Rhinelander's agency never shuts down but is turning out work every day in the year.

Mrs. Hill of Iron River, Mich., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Peazel, at the Oneida House.

Manford Tazzart of Tomahawk spent the Sabbath in Rhinelander with relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. E. Brown and son Allen returned yesterday morning from a three weeks' visit in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Little Delphine O'Brien, daughter of Mrs. C. J. O'Brien, is confined to St. Mary's hospital suffering with typhoid fever.

Mike Wheeler went up to Robert Livingston's camp at State Line this morning where he will remain about a week on a deer hunt.

Miss Fisch, representing the T. A. Salter Preserve Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in the city this week demonstrating the worth of a mystery extract prepared by her company. She is at the store of B. L. Horr.

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Roy Annis is in Milwaukee to remain some time.

W. H. Brandt spent Saturday visiting friends at Lodi Smith.

S. P. Carpenter of Towner, Minn., was in the city last week.

Otto Kraatz brought down a buck Thursday, weight 175 pounds.

Leave bundles at H. R. Prior's barbershop for Langdon's agency.

Mrs. Ellen Hibbet and Mrs. Hutchison returned to Antigo Saturday.

J. A. Ross of Tomahawk Lake was noted on our streets last Saturday.

Dry 16 inch and 1 foot soft wood for sale. Inquire of Ernest Henning, Jr.

Guy Morrill and Earl Richards shot a fine prong buck near Matern Saturday.

Superintendent Curtis of the "Soo" line was here on official business last Thursday.

Attorney James O'Leary of Tomahawk looked after legal matters here last week.

Judd Brazell is going to install a light plant in his father's sawmill near Jeffries.

A. W. Crusoe left Tuesday morning for Forest county to spend the week on a hunting expedition.

The arrival of a baby girl brought joy into the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cook on the south side last week.

Mrs. Hattie Walsh leaves this week on a visit to relatives in Hurley and Upson. She will make an extended stay.

Hon. Charles Barker of Milwaukee spent part of the week in Rhinelander working along insurance lines. The gentleman has many personal friends here.

Rev. Fr. Toplak visited with his friend, Rev. Fr. Schmidt, in this city during the week. Rev. Toplak has charge of the Catholic congregation at Eagle River.

Pat Lally spent several days of the week in the city visiting his people. Pat is now brakeman on the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway and is well pleased with his work.

Wm. Taylor and family now occupy the John Henry house on the north side which has recently been remodeled.

Mrs. Maud Matteson and brother Harold returned Saturday from a two weeks' visit with their sister, Mrs. Ed. Smith, at Minneapolis.

August Brandenburg, a workman at the paper mill, was struck on the right foot Friday by a heavy timber 6x10, badly smashing his big toe. Dr. Stewart dressed the injured member.

IT PAYS TO TRADE

at a store where you get the best and the most for your money.

WE ARE DOING AND HAVE DONE A SPLENDID BUSINESS

from the first day of our opening and it is still increasing every day: It goes to show that the public is rapidly being convinced that our goods and prices are right.

SHOES and RUBBERS that are Comfortable for your feet, at prices that are comfortable for your pocket.

Our Good Goods and Our Very Low Prices are bringing us customers and making this the busiest store in the city of Rhinelander.

ASK THOSE WHO HAVE BOUGHT FROM US how much better you can do here than elsewhere.

The Buck Clothing Co.

Hinman Building, 16 W. Davenport St., RHINELANDER, WIS.

Masquerade, Gilligan's ball, Nov. 25th.
John Parker came over from Tomahawk Monday.
James M. Kinley was over from Eagle River yesterday.
George Reilly, advance agent for "Arizona" was in the city Monday.
John Matheson of Ashland was registered at the Rapide House Tuesday.
Remember F. Langdon's laundry agency for good work and prompt delivery.
You can get the plum pudding at Kirk's bakery. Try one they're just like the used to make.
WANTED—Steam heated furnished room, centrally located, address S. J. La. in care of this paper.

Charles Chalce Jr. and Andy Shafer spent Saturday and Sunday hunting in the Town of Newell.
G. F. Dunbar, a prominent Wausau business man, shook hands with friends in Rhinelander yesterday.
Attention Woodmen: There will be a special meeting of Lake Camp 1749 M. W. A. at the lodge rooms Saturday evening.

Russell Didier went down to Madison Friday night to make a short visit with friends. He also spent a day in Milwaukee.
A. W. Wismer, sheriff of Florence county, greeted old friends and transacted official business in Rhinelander the first of the week.

Homer Collins came down yesterday from Hazelhurst where he is in the employ of the Yawkey Lumber Co. He went back today.
Mrs. N. Crooker arrived in Rhinelander this week to make a visit with her sister, Mrs. D. Joshua. She spent the past five months in Texas.

St. Mary's church, Sunday services: Low Mass and Communion, 8:30 a.m.; High Mass, 10:30 a.m.; Vespers, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. Fr. P. Schmidt pastor.

Martin Griffin was up from Antigo Tuesday in the interests of the Melville John & Walton Co., who are logging extensively this season in Langlade county.

Art. Jenkins was at Minocqua this week for a visit with his brother David and family. While there he repainted and decorated the interior of the Jenkins Jewelry store.

Brown Bros. Lumber Co. opened a camp last week in Forest county near Crandon. They will employ a crew of about fifty men on the start. Mike Dowd of this city is the foreman.

Mrs. C. E. Roberts, San Francisco, Calif. Will not be without Rocky Mountain Tea in our house. It's a great family remedy. Makes and keeps us well.

Chas. VanHecke and Thomas Anders, two of Stevens Point's leading business men, were up here part of the week looking over Oneida county lands in which they are interested.

James Wilson returned home Tuesday morning from Cadillac, Mich., after spending a week. He was accompanied back by his wife who has been the guest of relatives there for some weeks past.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bentley of Baraboo arrived in Rhinelander to make a visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore. Mr. Bentley is a leading attorney of Baraboo and one of the most influential citizens of Sauk county.

The announcements for the fifty-first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers Association to be held at Milwaukee Dec. 2-3 next have been issued. A fine program is outlined and a large attendance is expected.

A buck deer weighing two hundred pounds was shot by W. T. Stevens last Thursday near Conover. Willis a gun hunter and an excellent marksman and usually succeeds in bringing down one or two of the fleet footed animals every fall.

The store of the H. H. Stolle Lumber Co. at Tripoli, on the Soo line, was broken into one night last week and about \$900 taken. It is thought that the robbers boarded a freight train for this city, soon after the work had been done.

C. Eby sold the Hewitt Land & Mining Company's lands in Marathon county to G. D. Jones of Wausau. The tract contained 1,249 acres of choice hardwood lands. They were the last lands owned by the above company in Marathon county.

St. Augustine's Guild will serve a progressive luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 21, at one o'clock. Courses will be served as follows: First course at Mrs. C. H. Thompson's, 2nd course at Mrs. E. O. Brown's, 3rd course at Mrs. D. H. Vaughan's, 4th course at Mrs. S. S. Miller's. Tickets 25 cents:

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The Centerpiece is linen, all linen and nothing but linen. The other articles included in the outfit are first-class. You know a bargain. Come early and secure an outfit, as we do not guarantee to furnish any more at this price after this lot is sold.

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Presents a Beautiful Story of Backwoods Folk.

"Sandy Bottom"

BY JOHN CRITTENDEN WEBB

A Companion play to "Way Down East". A complete Scene Production presented by an excellent company. Heart's Village Quartette.

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RESERVED SEATS 25 and \$3.00.

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We are now prepared to supply you with

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CURES COUGHS in old or young.

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Social Notice to the Public—Nearly every Drug Store in the Northwest is selling imitations of Reardon's White Pine. Look for the manufacturer's name and reject imitations.

Buy live in any of the small towns adjacent to Rhinelander and to me for your drug wants. All orders shipped on first train. Two cent stamp accepted as cash for mail order.

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New Goods are Arriving Daily

at our store and we are getting things in readiness for the holiday trade. We will show you the best assortment along the varied lines in Dry Goods, etc., ever displayed in the city.

SOLIBERG & KOLDEN.

THANKFUL

"What I thankful for?" Less see. Everything, I guess—that's not Thankful at I'm here still yet. As for things I can't forget! Thankful! You bet I am! Thankful for the days 'tis comin' As for stormy days as well; Sho! I ain't beginna ter tell!

Thankful for old memories, too! Blue skies sorta shinin' throo' All the years I ever known! Thankful at I've had my load, Heavy load ter bear—I am! Thankful an' that ain't no sham! If I had known not trouble then, Wouldn't knowed my fellow men!

Borrow brings folks heartbreak, An' I'm glad I had my part! If I were never in my hair For the baby "over there" But the old eternally It'll always be with me, An' I'm glad for that, you know. For I do love babies so!

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

THANKSGIVING MUSH

BY N.A.M. ROE

"I don't see any sense in this everlasting hustle to get something extra to eat on Thanksgiving Day. I'd just as soon have mush and milk as the best dinner you could get."

Miranda Wilson had heard that same or a similar remark every year, as long as the could remember. She was brought up in New England, where the day was kept as religiously as Sunday, and she expected always to keep it that way, and brought up her four children to expect the regulation dinner of turkey and plum-pudding, vegetables and mince pie. After Jonas Wilson had said his say about the utter uselessness and expense of it all, he was ready to sit down at the loaded table and eat as much as anybody.

The three remaining children—there were four, but one lay in the little enclosure just over the hill—grew up, and one after another went away from home. They had never yet failed to return for Thanksgiving; but this year it was to be different. Merry! Merry! was so terrible she dared not take it so far in the bleak weather which was to be expected in November. Laura's husband went to the Philippines to teach, and Laura went with him. Harry was buyer for a great city firm, and he was sent west at this season, and there was no chance of his returning in time for the great festival.

The day before Thanksgiving Jonas appeared, and made the usual announcement: "I suppose you've got ter have 'er up-to-day, same's usual. I do think it's plain sense. Seems 'nfolks live ter eat, an' notter live. Hasty-puddin' is just as full 'n' er good deal cheaper. I'm goin' down ter git them corn husks Peter said I could hev fer beddin' if I'd come after 'em."

"I alwuz keep Thanksgiving, an' I alwuz expect to," was the concise reply to his words.

He drove away with visions of turkey brown and luscious, its skin cracked and crisp, the white meat falling soft and clear under the slashes of his big carving-knife, the gravy thick, potatoes and other vegetables done to a turn, and the turkeys mashed, without a lump, onions tender and fragrant, with specks of butter here and there—oh, that would be a great dinner! Miranda was a fine cook.

"Wal, get ready for Thanksgiving!"

"Yes, I'm ready. I hope it'll be a good day."

"Land, I guess 'twill. I don't see how folks kev eat ter much; folks think too much on their stomachs. For my part, I'd like some good rye mush. I'd be mighty thankful; I ain't had none fer so long I can't remember how it tastes."

"Tain't much of a Thanksgiving dinner such as we used ter have when the children come home. I guess Harry'd think 'twas pretty slim. I don't know what Harry'd say if he couldn't never whole mince pie; and Laura, she'd eat half a punkin pie for lunch. They ain't comin' this year, but if I can't have the folks, all the more reason why I should have dinner."

"Nonsense! Plum nonsense," was the growl from the other side of the table.

Thanksgiving Day was pleasant. The sun rose clear. The ground was hard and without snow. No wind, but a tight, hard atmosphere that made ears and nose tingling. A beautiful November day, when one might give thanks for life, if for nothing else.

Jones always did the same amount of work on this day as on any other, in spite of Miranda's vigorous protests. So this morning he drove off to the Peters' farm to get the other load of husks. Miranda watched him go. She made her bed, cleared up the room, filled the two lamps, feeling all the time lonesome and unhappy without the thought of the children coming to dinner. She looked into the pantry, wishing she could see a half-pie which Laura had eat, but the shelves were bare. There was a quarter of an apple pie left from last Saturday's baking. There were three doughnuts in the stone jar—the world had made fresh bread if Harry had been coming to eat his dinner.

Noon drew near. She stopped several times to fix the fire and fuss with something cooking on the stove. She watched the clock, and by and by she arranged the table for two—oh, how glad it was to be a full table; how gladly would she have added the extra leaves, and brought out the long pattern linen Harry had given her last Christmas. When all was arranged to her liking, she did a most unusual thing for Thanksgiving day. She put on her cloak and bonnet, drew on some mittens, and, locking the door behind her, started up the long hillroad that led to the Herman farm. Evidently she was expected, for one child opened the outside door, another flew to tell mother, one took her things, and a fourth pulled up a chair for her to sit in, and all talked at once.

"It's most ready!"

"Oh, it is so good," said Little Jessie, smacked her lips and baby Tim echoed: "So good!"

Mrs. Herman came hurrying in, and wiped her eyes with her apron as she exclaimed: "Oh, Mrs. Wilson, how can I ever thank you? I never thought anything so good could happen to this

family. I tried to make it seem all right not to have any Thanksgiving dinner, but now—well, here it is, and I tell you, it is a Thanksgiving." Here Tim edged up to her and begged her "not to try, cause we'd have thosome turkey pretty soon."

"Now I'm going right out to help you get things ready. It will seem a little like having my own dinner with all the children. I don't know as Jonas will come, but I'll set a plate for him," and Miranda bustled about with Mrs. Herman getting the table set, and the vegetables mashed and placed in covered dishes ready to be taken up any moment. The children ran about under foot, as usual, but Mrs. Wilson declared it seemed just like old times, and she would not allow one of them to be sent away or set up in a chair.

Meanwhile, where was Jonas?

He entered the house, wondering if he had lost his sense of smell. Did he smell turkey and plum pudding? There was no sound of hurrying feet in the kitchen, as if Miranda was setting up the dinner. My, how hungry his long drive had made him! He must sharpen the carving knife so as to be ready when that turkey was. He opened the kitchen door. All was silent, save a sort of sputter that seemed to proceed from the stove. Where was Miranda?

The table was set. Probably she had stepped upstairs. He washed his hands at the sink, and dried them on the long roller towel. No signs of Miranda. Where was the dinner? In the oven, of course. He would sit down and wait. What was that at his place? A note?

"Dear Jonas: You said your brother have meat and molasses than turkey and—well, Mrs. Herman's been awful sick and said they couldn't have a dinner, and I said if she'd said down I'd give her a dinner if she'd let me come and help eat it, and she cried, and the old boy come and got the turkey in a bushel basket, and he come again with his little cart and some vegetables, and I cooked the pies and he come and carried 'em in. I've gone to help you wash 'em, and I'll see if I could get some gravy. Thanksgiving is over, and if you want to come to Mrs. Herman's, said she, you would, and if you don't want to, why I've excused you because your stomach won't let you eat always just what your brother has. The cream for the mush is behind the door, in the right-hand pitcher. If your brother has it, you may have some. I'll be good for you to eat. I'm not the cook, but I'm a good cook. Miss Herman's a better cook than I, and then I'd like the pies, so no more from yours truly,

"MIRANDA WILSON."

"Wal, I scum!"

He went to the stove and looked at the gray material in the kettle. His mouth was made up for turkey, and rye mush didn't look at all like the vision of crispness he had in mind.

"Hump!"

He went to the pantry, and, taking the quarter pie, devoured it; but still



"HUMPH!"

there was an empty place that she couldn't fill.

"Better cook'n Miranda! Humph!"

He looked at the mush again.

"Spose the walked up there. Be kinder pity if she had ter walk back. Guess it'll kick up'n go after her."

He could have a turkey dinner if he wanted it; he was invited.

"I'll be well go 'fore dinner,"

and with one more look at the mush, he started for the barn.

"There's Jonas, now, comin' up the hill!"

All rushed to see, and then the two ladies few, one to chicken the gravy, and the other to take up the dinner, so when Jonas entered it was all on the table, and Timmy sat in his high chair.

"Sit right down here, Jonas, and 'spos'n you carve, 'cause Mr. Herman ain't very strong yet, but the doctor says he can have a taste of 'most everything to-day. Come, Jessie, you sit here 'side of me, now, we're ready. I declare, Jonas, don't it seem like old times? Mr. Herman, you ask the blessin', and Jonas, you be sure to help Timmy first, 'cause he's hungry."

They were going down the long hill toward home when Miranda almost jumped out of the wagon. "Jonas, did you take that mush off'n the stove? I put in three big sticks, an' if you didn't, I tell it's burnt to a cinder!"

"I don't care if 'tis."

"Ain't Mrs. Herman a good cook? Wern't that turkey done to a turn?"

"Oh, fair; not so good's Miranda Wilson, but fair, pooh fair."

There was a long silence, and then she said: "Jonas, I want—"

"I know, Miranda; and I want—ter have two Thanksgiving dinners every year, one in November and one in December. Let's long's we live, an' if our folks can't come, we'll have some else's folks. Git up there, Jerry; we got to git home."

Miranda never had occasion to make rye mush another Thanksgiving day.—Ladies' World, New York.

A Hopeless Case.

"At least you will try to celebrate Thanksgiving in the proper spirit," said the jovial person.

"I suppose so," answered the man who is constitutionally gloomy; "but I don't see much prospect of success. I'll have a turkey and mince pie dinner, if I feel slighted; and if I do, I'll have indigestion."—Washington Star.

The Day Before Thanksgiving. Parrot (to turkey)—Boast not of the morrow, for no man—knowest what a day may bring forth.—Detroit Free Press.

LANGUAGE TINKERING.

Efforts to Make the Alphabet More Phonetic—Really Not Everybody.

Another language tinkering project is afoot. Late saving and condensation are its object. It will not do to incur the labor of writing two letters when one will suffice, and space must not be wasted by printing two, when one will serve the purpose. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce into the alphabet two new characters. One is to represent the sound of "th" and the other that of "sh"—the latter being now represented in some words by various other combinations of two or three letters. Then, to avoid increasing the alphabet to 28 letters, the single letters q and x are to be dropped, and their work is to be done by the combinations "ew" and "as," respectively. The introduction of the very same evil in the former case is to be eliminated from it seems inconsistent; but it is argued that "th" and "sh" and its kindred combinations occur much more frequently than q and x, so that there will be a net gain in substituting the lesser evil for the greater.

This proposal, says the New York Tribune, aims, of course, at making the alphabet more purely phonetic than it now is. Theoretically, that aim may be a good one. Practically, it is unattainable, and is of doubtful value. If our alphabet were made phonetic, there would be no confusing it in letters. It would have to be expanded to several times 26. That would be intolerably cumbersome. The alternative would be to abolish the majority of our vowel and consonant sounds and go back to a more primitive form of speech, which also would be intolerable. The fact is a highly developed and cultivated language cannot have a purely phonetic alphabet. It must represent several sounds by the same letter or combination of letters, just as it must use the same word to express different ideas. Those conditions are made necessary by the multiplicity of sounds and ideas among a highly civilized people. Some comparatively primitive alphabets have been more nearly phonetic than ours. But no civilized language to-day has, in the strict sense, a phonetic alphabet, or anything like it.

As for these two proposed phonetic characters, it is to be observed that one of them is merely a revival of an old one, which long ago was pretty generally abandoned. The Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Hebrews had each a letter corresponding to our "th." But the Latins rejected it. The Anglo-Saxons had such a letter, the memory of which survived until comparatively recent times in the affected and ignorant "ye" for "the." But it was dropped when Anglo-Saxon was developed into English. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that it was thus dropped because it was found to be, on the whole, unproductive and undesirable. If it had been a really good thing, it would have been retained. The law of the survival of the fittest prevails in philology as well as in biology.

Despite the proverbial inclination of newspapers toward brevity and condensation, we cannot approve such changes in the language as these which are proposed. The saving of space is a good thing, no doubt, but it is not the best thing. Accuracy is better. We should not be glibber, but greater losers. If, in remodeling words for the sake of brevity and etymology and destroyed their individual characteristics, and so made the correct use of them less easy and less certain. There is a fable of a London firm which saved some thousands of pounds sterling a year in ink by omitting to dot the 'i's and cross the 't's in correspondence. We have not heard of that alleged example being widely copied. Neither do we believe there will be any general approval of a scheme for turning the English language topsy-turvy for the sake of getting a few more words into a newspaper column or upon the page of a book.

THE GOOD BACTERIA."

Little-told Organisms That Improve the Quality of Butter Containing Them.

An exhibitor at the World's Columbian exposition, at Chicago, paid for floor space on which to show milk preserved in fair Uruguay and still sweet and drinkable. One can, however, was insufficiently sterilized, and the milk spoiled utterly. Bacteria spoiled it, writes Eugene Wood, in Everybody's Magazine. Were they good bacteria, or bad bacteria? Prof. IL W. Conn saw a fine opportunity to study lactic-acid organisms from a foreign shore, and succeeded finally in getting a pure culture of one kind of organism that he called No. 41. He worked with it and got certain results and then he sent specimens of No. 41 to every butter-maker that would pay any attention to him. He gave directions about putting a pellet of No. 41 into cream, and told what temperature the cream must be ripened at, and what temperature it must be churned at; and the butter made from that No. 41 brought from half a cent to three cents a pound more than the best butter made in the regular way. Even in the winter-time No. 41 butter tasted as if the cows had been cropping the sweet grass of May and early June. It had a better grain, and it kept longer than other butter. Was it a good bacterium or not? It all depends on the viewpoint.

They were going down the long hill toward home when Miranda almost jumped out of the wagon. "Jonas, did you take that mush off'n the stove? I put in three big sticks, an' if you didn't, I tell it's burnt to a cinder!"

"I don't care if 'tis."

"Ain't Mrs. Herman a good cook? Wern't that turkey done to a turn?"

"Oh, fair; not so good's Miranda Wilson, but fair, pooh fair."

There was a long silence, and then she said: "Jonas, I want—"

"I know, Miranda; and I want—ter have two Thanksgiving dinners every year, one in November and one in December. Let's long's we live, an' if our folks can't come, we'll have some else's folks. Git up there, Jerry; we got to git home."

Miranda never had occasion to make rye mush another Thanksgiving day.—Ladies' World, New York.

Accused For.

De Ranter—I tell you, me boy, I made the hit of my life last night in my new play. Why, the audience was actually glued to its seats, as it were.

Critic—Oh, that accounts for it.

"Accounts for what?"

"The fact that it didn't get up and leave."—Chicago Daily News.

Remarkable Man.

Jones—There goes the most remarkable man in this town.

Brown—What's remarkable about him?

Jones—He's the only unsuccessful merchant we know who doesn't claim to be a self-made man. He says he got rich through the faithfulness of the men that worked for him.—London Tit-Bits.

The Day Before Thanksgiving.

Parrot (to turkey)—Boast not of the morrow, for no man—knowest what a day may bring forth.—Detroit Free Press.

He Makes No Will.

A Chinaman is compelled by the law of his land to leave his possessions to his male children. He can make no exceptions in favor of a wife.

Did I say he makes no will? What is it she keeps in box Number Two?

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

Efforts to Make the Alphabet More Phonetic—Really Not Everybody.

Another language tinkering project is afoot. Late saving and condensation are its object. It will not do to incur the labor of writing two letters when one will suffice, and space must not be wasted by printing two, when one will serve the purpose. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce into the alphabet two new characters. One is to represent the sound of "th" and the other that of "sh"—the latter being now represented in some words by various other combinations of two or three letters. Then, to avoid increasing the alphabet to 28 letters, the single letters q and x are to be dropped, and their work is to be done by the combinations "ew" and "as," respectively. The introduction of the very same evil in the former case is to be eliminated from it seems inconsistent; but it is argued that "th" and "sh" and its kindred combinations occur much more frequently than q and x, so that there will be a net gain in substituting the lesser evil for the greater.

"Not the things I like to do. But the things that are right to do. Not everything that I want to do. But whatever I ought to do."

This is the way to be good and great.

This is the way to master fate.

This will make you glad at the end of the day.

"Not the things I like to do. But the things that are right to do. Not everything that I want to do. But whatever I ought to do."

Grace C. Littlefield, in Christian Register.

HOW THE WORLD LAUGHS.

Americans and Englishmen usually are represented in the illustration of Menstruation.

High mentality is shown in a laugh. There are savages in Africa who never laugh; they grin, that is all; and this lack of the quality of laughter is a symptom of their low mentality. The Chinaman has no hearty bursts of laughter. He titters cynically—titters over the misfortune of an enemy or the elopement of a daughter of a friend. He cannot give utterance to a hearty laugh. When he is delighted, or amused, or happy, he just looks calm, with a sickly smile on his sallow face. The Frenchman has a reserved laugh, one which he holds well in hand. Being a great stickler for dignity he is afraid that a loud and honest laugh would injure his deportment, would demean him in the eyes of his acquaintances. You will

The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

VOLUME 22, NO. 36



Of the Surname of Hamlet

By WILLIAM PERRY BROWN

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THOUGH Hamlet by itself was not so bad, yet allied to the surname of Hamlet, the combination grew irritating. When the boys at school called him "Hammy" he would quarrel and even fight.

As he progressed towards manhood these perversities grew, until the very sight of ham on a bill of fare, though connected with ergs, of which, when "well done," he was fond, inclined him to vegetarianism for days thereafter. Once, deeply in love, one vital crisis of his life was dolefully precipitated by his heart's idol through this sometime ingrained idiosyncrasy of his sensitive soul.

Having about bankrupted himself between the theater and a private supper room in the swellest of cafes, what was his dismay when Agnes insisted not only on this, to him, exorbitating dish for both, but preceded it with a raw hamburger sandwich for herself.

"Better try one, too," she urged. "I am so dyspeptic. Dr. Seymour orders it for me when I am to eat late supper. Ever notice his beard? Cousin Dolly Garrison says there's something hypnotic about a vandyke beard." Hamlet bolted a little of the hamburger and mined at the broiled ham, but his manner was such that Agnes felt dubious.

"If he doesn't like what I like now," she thought, "how long after we are married will he continue to like me?"

While thus berouking her own feminine conceptions her lover, gloomily eying her, arranged with himself to propose during the dessert stage.

"I will give him one more chance to brighten up," she thought, and ordered "Hamburg grapes" together with "Hamlet punch."

This last strange compound, instead of the usual modicum of filtered coffee, was her special concession to wait Hammy out of the doldrums by appealing at once to the only poetic part of his name discernable through a microscope, and thus exhale him into good humor again. Alas! It proved the final straw to her already overstrained patience. He saw only further trial of his endurance, took "peach and honey" for himself, winking boldly at the knowing waiter, drank desperately, offered himself in a stuttering, boisterous, unnatural way, and was refused with a hauteur that turned his whole internal economy to bitter gall in an instant.

Through an open door just then was seen a handsome man wearing a vandyke beard and the well-bred air of one used to having largely his own way with the fair eligibles of his professional constituency whenever he chose to exert himself. While Hamlet still stalked Agnes, womanlike, swept instantly to a further revenge for nothing in particular, by rising, leaving her unhappy suitor, and joining the handsome man without.

"Ham Seymour!" groaned Hammy as he saw friend disappear. "I thought he saw me disappear. I thought he loved me, a little; but what chance has a poor, common man, named Ham Hamlet, against a dode doctor, named Seymour, with a hypnotic beard. I believe I'll die—extinguish myself!"

Here came the waiter with the bill and for his tip. When poor Hamlet had satisfied these claims he had not enough change left to buy poison with. Seymour had relieved him of Agnes. Death should relieve him of the name Ham Hamlet, and transfer his misery to Agnes and the hypnotic beard. Sulfide and a stylish funeral! Remorse would haunt the authors of his despair, or at least Agnes; for the beard had not mesmerized him, unless with disgust. She would attend his funeral, perhaps in tears, therefore he must be buried in style—great style.

As he morbidly dwelt on this idea for days death seemed terrible only as it lacked relief. A patrician horror of cheap coffins, tawdry trimmings and an unappreciative undertaker associated itself in his mind with a sort of porters-fieldian forgetfulness on the part of Agnes. How else could she be made to feel what she had missed, so pointedly, as by a posthumous display that should, as it were, invest the memory of what she had lost with the most splendid aroma of sour grapes possible on the earnings of a moderate salary.

But the very difficulties even stimulated endurance, and as Agnes, possibly unnammed Seymour, grew in his mind's eye, he really felt exhilarated at times, so strangely complex are men and motives, when egotism allows folly to assist in tweaking Conqueror Cupid's nose. Still the delays were wearying, and it was a great relief when he had so "fixed" matters that he could call a fairily gorgeous "burial casket" and "shroud" practically his own. Mere coffin, clothes and undertakers were by this time so associated in his mind with an ordinary, sparse-dug grave, that a rented vault, as suggested by the "funeral director," soon allied itself with the other more impressive accessories essential to his deep revenge, including also the said visaged shopman's up-to-date designation of himself. So fond he grew of these rather grotesque puns that he had the casket set up endways in his room, whereat his friends wondered at his behavior.

Agnes only laughed. Evidently she knew the young man. (Hamlet Hamlet would contemplate an imaginary vision of himself enshrouded, lying in state in that "burial casket" somewhere, anywhere, he locality was immaterial, only it must be on trestles at an angle and elevation permitting Agnes' tears to fall properly on his upturned, wanlike face. His own eyes would fill at times, and his queer, and luxury of mind so great in him that his posthumous extravagance became reckless. The way he was in debt for flowers, cape and ear flares, on the installment plan, would other have scared him into retirement had he expected to live, or the "funeral director" into his had that only, elaborate functionary dreamed that he was selling goods to a would-be corpse slightly ahead of the usual date. At last, the time having arrived when he felt that he could "shake off this mortal coil" with an after effect that could simply drive Agnes wild, and the sponge beard possibly into being, crept out of sight as well as mind, nift got out his morphine capsules like fire, warm right, intending when morning dawned that though his body might be caught inside the bed, his soul, as far as he might have any say about it, should be hovering invisibly about to see what would happen. Hovering invisibly! The phrase so tickled his fancy that he lay down to chuckle pensively over various but vivid imaginations, and presently reached for the morphine, or thought he did. Then—then—

When he woke up the gas was out and through an open window the moonlight was streaming. Evidently he was not dead, and yet the capsules on the table were gone. Could he have taken them in a fit of somnambulism? A vague, terrible thrill caused him to jump up, breathe deeply, then dejectedly light the gas to hunt for more morphine. He felt perplexed, mystified, then—a-a-h-h-h!!!

The coffin—no, burial casket, it was also GONE! Likewise the shroud. Likewise the gloves, cape, orders for flowers, and everything else he had had for weeks patiently starved and starved himself to secure and half pay for, in order to afford the one grand, gaudy luxury. He tottered to the open window and found a stepladder and a paint-scarred window-sill with nothing beyond but silence, vacancy and the moon.

Burglars! The truth sickened him. And to steal, of all things, his burial outfit. Well, it was valuable enough. And now, all was gone—even to the morphine. Dare he call out, make himself as ridiculous in life as he had hoped to be glorious in death! Hardly. Dare he die and be bundled anyhow into a cheap coffin and a common dirt grave, followed by debts and earnings instead of the remorseful tears of—he staggered back and fell on the bed. He dared neither call out nor die. He must continue to live. And so he did.

Trembling he sought out the "funeral director" with infinite promises of gradual payment on his lips, but was met smilingly by that imposing personage, who held forth a bill recited "in full of all demands against Hamlet Hamlet OR HIS HEIRS, and signed by—

"O. K. Seymour, M. D."

The successful rival! Hamlet felt worse than ever. Was the hypnotic beard to pursue him in commemoration as well as triumph through life in the place of Agnes' remorse in death?

The maddening mystery was less unbearable than the fancied humiliation. But even unexpected solvency has certain venal consolations. Hamlet took his summer vacation, sought to hide his misery in Neptune's arms, and found, just a little too far out—Agnes. She was trying valiantly. It would seem, to escape from that ratty old Lothario's clutch and regain the life lines. Hamlet saw his revenge in sight at last; mortal sight at that. After a strenuous struggle with a fierce undertow he succeeded in bringing her into water where one receding wave left them, momentarily, just enough breath for utterance.

"Pardon the liberty, M-m—Miss S—Seymour," he panted. "Had any one else been near, I would not have intruded."

"Young man," interrupted Agnes, severely, "you certainly do need a guardian. Cousin Dolly Seymour says you do—ah!—there they come now."

"Isn't that Dolly Garrison and your husband?" stammered poor Hamlet, his mental self-heroes cozing away.

"Mine!" screamed Agnes, as the couple in question waved from the sand dunes on their way back from the Hucks.

"You poor, dear, silly thing! Dolly and the doctor were married yesterday. I was bridesmaid. It was very private, almost an elopement, owing to Uncle Garrison's opposition. If you had not stayed so persistently away; with such horribly morbid notions, too, you would have understood, and you might have been the doctor's best man. I—we—he wanted you, and—a—

She was blushing. Here a last feeble reach from Neptune splashed over them. Hamlet seized his opportunity to save Agnes again. If in the excitement he kissed and held her closely for a moment, surely much may be forgiven when Love, having at last kicked Helly out of the way, comes to his own, even in a heart so simple as that of Hamlet Hamlet.

Later on they sought the doctor for masculine enlightenment.

"I say, Seymour; those burglars, you know. How the deuce came you to—

"That was your fiancee's idea entirely. In helping Dolly and myself, she had to do so secretly, owing to old Mr. Garrison's opposition. The mystery proved too much for you, but Miss Agnes, with the prescience of love, said to me: 'Take away those horrible burial fixings, even if you have to steal them.' We burgled to cure, and—er—I trust we are in a way to succeed."

Here be of the hypnotic beard smiled, winking slyly at Hamlet, then cleared his throat with portentous gravity as the ladies drew near.

A one-sided view.

Canada, remarks the Kansas City Star, seems to take the ground that arbitration is a good thing only so long as its results are favorable to the dominion.

For a little while, at least, the burnt children will dread the promotion fire, but it will not be long until, if the conditions are favorable, another era of similar enterprises will be launched, in which the lanceant investor will play the part of the lamb.

The United States ranks sixteenth as a wine-producing country. Our annual output is but a fifth part that of France.

MAKING FASHION PLATES.

Kind of Art That Amuses Young Girls Artists & Means of Making a Living.

A girl who paints water color heads very well, but does not always get orders for them, paints heads for fashion plates in the intervals of waiting. It is very easy and not uninteresting, says the New York Sun.

She works in one of the many establishments in New York where the making of fashion plate pictures goes on; those pictures of swishing skirts and the delicate draperies that are scattered broadcast over the country. This is how the work is done.

A girl who is an excellent artist visits the openings, wherever they are held. She carries with her surreptitiously all the pad about the size of her palm and a pencil. She studies a gown, takes out her pad and sets down her notes of it before watching eyes can see her.

Or if the fates are propitious and no body interferes she draws the entire gown in miniature. Then she brings it back to the place of working which is, as often not, the two parlors of some downtown boarding house. There she enlarges the drawing.

There are sometimes other girls in the same room with her; but often the girl who paints the heads and this particular artist who does the original sketch from the real gown sit in the front room alone; as, being superior artists, by rights they should.

Then in the next room gather the others, ten or a dozen of them, copying the first sketch. One, nimble with her pen, inks in the original drawing, another colors it, another paints in raised splotches which when finished constitute the decoration of the gown, another sketches in the lace, while still another finishes out the picture with a bit of landscape calculated to fit it atmosphere.

Then at the two windows look girls who are busily engaged all day long in tracing copies of the original drawn by the girl in the front room. If the sun shines, that is good; it brings the lines out better for the eyes, but if the day is gray the tracing is more difficult and hard on the eyes. The arms, too, constantly raised up to the light in the drawing room, soon tire. But compared with the drudgery of machine work it is play.

Figures are sketched and painted in oil, rose, in mauve and in blue, but no face adorns them. That is left for the fingers of the genuine artist.

When the gown is quite finished, the coloring laid on, the decorations touched up with high lights and the bit of landscape added, then is the picture forwarded to the girl who sits in a nook of her own by the front window, where the light is best, painting heads, some with dark eyes, blue, black and brown; some with a saucy look, and some calm, as befits the splendor of the gowns to which they are attached, but all very beautiful.

And the girl does it contentedly, too, for she has learned quickly. If this pedestal is not one of the highest, the is to sit upon it. She is praised, and she has learned by experience more or less bitter that it is better to do work that is praised and paid for, if it does seem to partake of the every day work of the work-a-day world, than to sit in her studio and starve.

IN THE LEFT HAND.

Where Valuables Should Be Carried to Save Them from High-way Robbers.

A man who carries his money and his watch in his left hand will never lose a penny nor a time-piece in a holdup. The protection, which is a perfection, is so simple that few people have thought of it. Yet it has the sanction of the police and its efficacy has been proved in more than one instance, says the Chicago Tribune.

As soon as the citizen is confronted by the holdup man he will, if he has his money and his watch in his hand, throw them on the nearest lawn or into the ditch. No highway robber has time enough to look for either. There is no sense in carrying valuables in the right hand, because the first move of every accomplished holdup man is to grab his victim by his right arm. This movement is made to prevent the victim from reaching for a revolver.

The man who tries to draw a revolver while a holdup man is in front of him takes his life in his hands. If a citizen carries a revolver at all he should carry it in his right hand in a dangerous street. His money and his watch should always be in his left hand. Then, after he has thrown them away and the robber has departed discomfited, the victim can take his time about finding his property.

This simple plan disengages all the revolvers, sword canes, shot-guns and brass knuckles ever invented, and has the added beauty that it can be employed by a woman as well as by a man. To throw the purse or the watch away takes but a fraction of a second, and that isn't long.

She had the price.

Senator Clark, of Montana, says that one day he was walking along Exchange place, New York, when a boy said: "Shine, master?" The western Crossus looked at his shoe, saw that they were dusty, and was about to stop, when he remembered an important engagement. "No, haven't time," he said. To which the boy replied: "You mean you ain't got no price, don't ye, master?" About 15 minutes later Mr. Clark signed and handed over the \$10,000 check that paid for 500 miles of the Oregon Short Line.

Classifying It.

"Have you ever read Scribner's new book, 'A Man and His Mother-in-Law'?"

"Not yet. Work of fiction, isn't it?" —Houston Post.

Weed's Play.

Bessie—Let's play we are married. Johnny—No, I shant; you're bigger than me, and besides mamma told me I mustn't fight.—Houston Post.

Insanity in California.

The number of insane in California in 1880 was one to 1,600, and in 1870 one to 500. At present the registered number is 250 of the general population.

Going to Newer Country.

Thirty thousand people a year are going from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa into the Manitoba wheat regions of Canada.

Not in It with France.

The United States ranks sixteenth as a wine-producing country. Our annual output is but a fifth part that of France.

ALUM, FLINT AND SULPHURIC ACID.

It is reported that in many localities houses are infested by peddlers trying to sell or introduce so-called "cheap" or low-priced baking powders, either directly or by an order upon a grocer. In most instances deception is used, and it is claimed that the article is a genuine baking powder and has all the merits of a pure article.

Housekeepers should be on their guard against this danger to their food. Alum powders are almost always low priced. But they are well known to be detrimental to health. In England and in some sections of this country their sale is prohibited by law. Congress has forbidden the sale of food containing alum in the District of Columbia. The highest authorities condemn their use. Dr. S. W. Johnson, for instance, Professor of Chemistry at Yale College, says: "Bread made with a baking powder containing alum must yield a soluble alumina salt with the gastric juice, and must, therefore, act as a poison."

It is well known that these so-called "cheap" goods are made from alum or the very cheapest materials. One of them was recently analyzed at Yale College and found to be one-quarter sharp pointed grains of ground flint. Others are filled with sulphuric acid, and salts of lead are also found in them.

In baking powders be sure to get a reputable well-known cream of tartar brand, and never buy from peddlers.

CURRENT TOPICS.

An American paint factory is to be established in London.

New York city consumes 2,000,000 barrels of potatoes a year.

There are nearly 220 different religions in the United Kingdom.

Canada produced over \$1,000,000 worth of pig iron last year.

The total cotton crop of the world amounts to about 12,000,000 bales.

Cork has the best dressed and most prosperous looking population in Ireland.

The United States will sell more than \$10,000,000 worth of fruit abroad this fall.

In Spain the daily wage of a field laborer ranges from 20 to 25 cents, without board.

Baron Iwaki Hisaya, the richest young man in Japan, is touring the United States.

Serbia and Greece each has a population of 2,000,000, or a little less than the state of Indiana.

The 45 national banks of New York city hold from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 of other banks.

With the recent death of the duke of Richmond passed away the last of Wellington's aids-de-camp.

George B. McClellan never delivers extemporaneous speeches. He always reads from manuscripts.

A large part of the tropical fruit used in the United States is raised by the transportation companies which bring it.

The earliest railroads were designed to be tollways, on which any man could run his own cars on his own schedule.

The Louisiana leper colony will be moved from Indian camp, which is 80 miles above New Orleans, to a point near that city.

Pennsylvania farmers refuse to pay more than \$20 per month for school teachers, but are offering \$2 per day for men to dig potatoes.

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\$5.50 FOR \$4.00!

A Splendid Offer

For November and December.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

—Together with—

THE NEW NORTH

EACH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$4.00

This offer is simply unparalleled and should be taken advantage of at once as it will not hold good after Dec. 31.

The regular price of the Daily Tribune has always been and will continue to be \$4.00 per year.

FOOTBALL

The Old Fashioned School Game Wherever Everybody Played.

There is no such spirit in the school today as in old times. They have a football eleven. It is true, and it holds its head well up among its mates; a little above 'em, too, most of the time—the old schools, the old school yet I tell 'em—but, after all, it isn't the old game nor the old spirit. I go out some times to watch them and think, "Well, it's a queer game they play now and call football!" They trot out in such astonishing toggery—padded and guarded from skin to crown, welted, belted, strapped and buckled beyond recognition. And there's no independence in the play; every move has to be told 'em. As if they weren't big enough to run alone, and so they like a big stepmother of a university "coach" who stands round in a red sweater and yell-s and berates them. Not a man and swears back; he doesn't dare to. They don't dare eat plain Christian food, but have a "training table" and diet like invalids. I've seen 'em at a game not dare take a plain drink of water. When they got thirsty they sucked at a wet sponge, like babies at the bottle!

It was not so in our day. No squalid strings of a university couch were tied to us. We were free born men. When we wanted to play we got together and went down to the old pasture, to the big oak tree that stood near the middle of it, and there we would "choose up" and take off our coats and vests and neckties and pile them round the oak and walk out on the field and go at it—everybody—not a pitiful dozen or so, while the rest stood with their hands in their pockets and looked on, but everybody! And it was football: so playing half an hour without seeing the ball in the air once. We kicked it all the time except when we missed it, and then we kicked the other fellow's skins. And when we got thirsty we went down to the spring and took an honest drink out of an honest tin cup. G. H. Teeple in Atlantic.

THE DANDELION.

No More Successful Plant and None More Wonderful.

Perhaps none of our plants is more common or more familiar than the dandelion, and certainly none is more wonderful. First of all it is not a native, but was introduced from Europe, where have come many of our worst weeds, fitted by centuries of struggle in cultivated fields to overcome the native plants of a continent where civilization had previously been practically unknown and where natives had had no opportunity of adapting themselves to the conditions of civilized agriculture.

One of the dandelion's strongest points is the ability to obtain nourishment under strong competition and in unfavorable situations. A deep, strong perennial taproot draws all available nourishment and moisture from surface and subsoil, stores nourishment during the winter and enables the plant to start far and away ahead of most of its competitors. This same taproot is exceedingly bitter, which very likely protects it from destruction by moles and other animals. At least I do not remember having seen a root that had been disturbed by animals of any kind.

Just only a small portion of its food comes from the soil. Air and sunshine are just as necessary, for the air is food and the sunshine is digestion for our vegetable neighbors. Note the shape of the leaves. Narrow at the base and widening at the outer end, they form a dense rosette that not only gets for the dandelion all the air and sunshine coming its way, but smotheres all but the most sturdy competitors. Here lies the secret of the dandelion's presence in lawns and walks and in waste places. In lawns the grass is kept low so that it cannot compete and shade the dandelion, while its own leaves lie so low and close that they are little hurt by the mower and can smother the grass underneath.—Harper's Magazine.

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BURIAL CUSTOMS.

The Various Methods Used in the Disposal of the Dead.

The disposal of the dead among civilized nations has usually consisted of one of the following three ways: Firstly, of closing up the body in earth or stone; secondly, of burning the body and committing it to earth the ashes, and, thirdly, the embalming of the body. The earliest form of interment of which we have any account was that of the paleolithic cave dwellers, who buried their dead in natural grottoes and crevices in the rock similar to those in which they had lived.

When we come to the later stone age we find that the people throughout Europe buried in chambered barrows and cairns. Next comes the bronze age, with its changes, and among others the burial of the dead. The chambered barrows passed away, and in their places barrows were frequently used without chambers, and cemeteries of stone cists set in the ground were largely employed. Frequently a natural eminence of sand or gravel was the place assigned for burial, and around it were circles of standing stones. During these prehistoric times cremation was also practiced side by side with the simple interments of the people. In pagan times it was customary, whether the dead were buried or without cremation, to put in their graves such articles as arms or vessels of clay, bronze, gold or glass, clothing, personal ornaments, implements and weapons of warfare.

Cremation was largely abolished when Christianity spread over the country, and the interment of grave goods was restricted to kings and priests, who continued to be buried in their royal and ecclesiastical robes and with their insignia of office.

Down to the tenth century cremation was customary among the tribes located along the Volga. Here also human sacrifices in honor of the dead prevailed. Records of eyewitnesses of the horrible ceremonies have come down to us. Charlemagne prohibited this usage among the conquered Saxons under pain of death. In India the living down to 1829 burned with the corpse of her husband.

NAMES OF FABRICS.

Muslin is named for Mosul, in Asia. Serge comes from Xerxa, the Spanish for a certain sort of blanket.

Pandanna is derived from an Indian word signifying to bind or tie.

Calico is named for Calicut, a town in India, where it was first printed.

Alpaca is the name of a species of llama from whose wool the genuine fabric is woven.

The name damask is an abbreviation of Damascus; silla is a corruption of Zaytown, in China.

Velvet is the Italian "velluto," woolly, and is traceable farther back to the Latin vellus, a hide or pelt.

Shawl is from the Sanscrit sala, which means cloth, shawls having been first used as carpet tapestry.

Cambrie comes from Cambrai, a town from Gaza, Leize from Rajat, dimly from Damasci and jeans from Jean. Blanket bears the name of Thomas Blanket, a famous English clothier who aided the introduction of woollens into England in the fourteenth century.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

On the other hand, the absence of many species in Ireland which are or were commonly found in the larger island can only be explained on the supposition that they never reached the country. Among these are the wildcat, the polecat and the weasel. Yet the weasel was always plentiful on the other side of St. George's channel, and stabs about in the west. Five of the fourteen species of bat found in England have not been taken in Ireland, neither is the common shrew found there or the water shrew or the mole, though the last is found in Anglesey.

Only six of the fifteen British rodents are found in Ireland, and of these one, the squirrel, was probably introduced. Neither is the roe deer indigenous. In support of the general theory that the implantation of the English fauna was difficult in the earlier periods and subsequently checked altogether may be cited the analogous instance of the Isle of Man. There, as in Ireland, there are no moles, no snakes and no toads.—London Spectator.

Ancient Child Disease.

There was an order in the Church of England up to the year 1325 that if a child died within a month of baptism he should be buried in his christen in fear of a stront. The christen was a white baptismal robe with which in medieval times a child when christened was enveloped. A sixteenth century brass in Chesham Boys church in Hertfordshire represents a Benedictine child in his christen cloth. The inscription underneath the figure states:

On this day, gentilmen here lyeth the son of Benedictus Lee, christen who soule the podo

—Westminster Gazette.

An Expensive Error.

The conductor started up from his seat, twisted about, frowned and sat down again as the train moved.

"Anything the matter?" asked the boy who had got on at the last station.

"Yes," replied the conductor gloomily—“there is. For the second time this week the conductor has punched my seal instead of my national ticket. I must get passes for him or for myself!”—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Politeness.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is politeness?

Professor Broadhead—Politeness, my son, is the art of not letting other people know what you really think of them.—Town Topics.

Reverence.

Man—You, she refused me and gave me no reasons whatever. Ma—Isn't she a salaried—Judge.

Nature knows no pause in progress and attacks her curse on all infection—Gleeson.

Possible Infarction.

Gleeson—Pray, how do you know Miss Merrin has remained single from choice?

Horne—Because I never heard her say she had.—Boston Transcript.

It's like a "slip in the fountain of youth." Touches the cheek so gently that "youth lingers on the face of old age." That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. Gleeson.

J. J. Gleeson.

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